NEW YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1863.

### IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

The Anglo-Rebel Steamer Princess Royal Captured Off Charleston.

THE LATEST FROM VICKSBURG.

Opening of Galveston to the Trade of the World!

Our files of Richmond papers are to Saturday, the 31st

elegrams.

The Savannah Republican says:—The Confederate was r Florida, Captain J. Newland Maffit, passed safely out of the harbor of Mobile, and is now riding th high seas in search of Yankee robbers. This news will abook the nerves of the "Lincolnites;" but they will be

Charleston harbor the crew tied him and steered for the sect and delivered him up to the Yankees. This will acnt for his despatches not being sent to the bottom.

MORILE, Jan. 29, 1863. spondence of the Advertiser, dated Vicksburg, 26th, says five thousand Yankees are working on the through when the river rises and land troops below the Our defences below Vicksburg, however, are strong as above. No immediate attack is expected here. The greater part of the transports have gone up the river be made until their return. Meantime we are strength ening the weak points along our lines. The force of th emy's fleet is one hundred and seven boats, ninetytransports and fourteen gunboats. There may be more arrivals of gunboats before the fight begins. The strength of the Yankee army will probably be eighty and. No new movements of the enemy observed

The Anglo-Rebel Steamer Princess Royal Captured.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 29, 1862 The steam propeller Princes Royal, while trying to enter this harbor this morning, was chased ashore and captured by the blockaders off Long Island, about fifteer miles from Charleston Bar. The pilot and one of the crew escaped to the there. She is from Glasgow, and contains a most valuable cargo, comprising eight Whitworth guns, engines for four its, gunpowder, rifles, &c. Important despatches to the Confederate States from Captain Maury, in Europe were saved from the Princess Royal previous to her cap

Nassau; also the steamship Cornubia, from Wilmington, serived at Bermuda, where the steamer Merrimae lay

iFrom the Richmond Whig, Jan. 31.)

CAPTURE OF THE STEAMER PRINCESS ROYAL.

After our form was sent to press on Thursday night a telegraph despatch was received announcing the capture of the British steam propelier Frincess Royal, Capt. Lawon, while attempting to run the blockade into Charleston, S. C. At the time of the departure of the Frincess Royal from Halfax for Bermuda the Northern papers announced the fact, and gave a pretty full description of the vessel and cargo. As might have been anticipated, therefore, the Yankee cruisers were on the lookout for her; and as she was making her way in before daylight on Tauraday morning she was suddenly surrounded, and the officers were compelled to run her on the Long Island banch, where she was captured.

The Princess Royal had on board a most valuable cargo, consisting of eight Whitworth guns, for reteam engine for gunboars, rifles, powder, &c. The bulk of her freight was about nine hundred tons weight and measurement. A party of English workmen, skilled in the manufacture of projecties, were captured with the vessel. The pilot and one or two of the crew escaped in a boat, and reached Charleston safely. We are gratified to learn that important despitches from Captain Maury to the government were saved by these persons.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1863 board six hundred barrels of gunpowder, two Armstrong guns, a large lot of machinery, eight hundred and eighty sales of sheet iron, one steam bakery, one hundred and we hundred and twenty-nine bags of coffee, five hun-

The Sailing of the Florida

the following account of the delay in sailing of the Con-federate States steamer Florida from that port and her final escape. It appears that the announcement in th

the order rolleving him from command. President Bavis was then absent from Richmond, and the secretary sected on his own counsel in the matter; but, happily for limits, Prdeident Davis arrived at Mobile aimost simultaneously with the order of the Secretary. The facts of the delay were explained to the President, who at once restored Maffit to the vessel.

I saw him one night when be was bidding adicu to his friends. He said that the weather indicated a strong in northeaster," for which he had been waiting so long, and that he would be off in a few hours. But the indication was not fulfilled. The weather changed, and he remained until last Thursday, the 14th instant, when he escaped just before day. He attempted it on the night previous, but the blockaders discovered him and signal-ned, when he withdrew. Thursday night was very dark. There was a strong blow and a hall storm during several fours. He ran out unobserved. But about four hours after his escape they either discovered or suspected that he was gone, and the swiftest steamer among them went oses, apparently in pursuit. She will hardly catch him. The Florida is a splendid vessel, in perfect running and ghing trim, and can, probably, whip any craft that she cannot outrun.

Macon, Ga., Jan. 28, 1863. The Supreme Court has decided that a conscript under the first law, who obtained a substitute now liable to

CHARLESTON, Jan. 28, 1863. het night into a Cenfederate port. She brings still later

News from Texas.

FROM GEN. MAGRUDER-OPENING OF GALVESTON TO TRADE. following proclamation and sent it out in a vessel under a neutral register to a neutral port:—

Whereas, the undersigned has succeeded in capaging and destroying a part of the enemy's fleet, and in driving the remainder out of the harbor of Galveston and beyond the neighboring waters, and the blockade having been thus effectually raised, he therefore proclaims to all concerned that the harbor of Galveston is open for trade to all friendly nations, and their merchants are invited to resume their usual commercial intercourse with this

to resume their usual commercial intercourse with this port.

Done at Galveston, this, the 4th day of January, 1833. J. B. MAGRUDEN, Major General Command's.

We had the satisfaction, says the Houston Teigraph of the 7th inst., of sending a number of copies of our last paper containing copious accounts of the battle by the same vessel, addressed to the principal journals of the West Unides and Europe. We thus have reason to hope that the true account of the affair will be published to the outside wprid.

The proclamation ought to have the effect to invite trade, and bring corgoes of needed merchandise to our shores. We find the following items in the Teigraph —

The Confederate force on the 1st warp 5,000 men, but a small portion of which was in the action. They had thirty one guns all tick on shores and on gunboats, twenty-four of which were light artiflery. The enemy had its war steamers mounting forty heavy guns.

The Galveston city sexton buried twenty eight persons up to the 3d, of whom seventeen were killed in the 18th and eleven died subsequently.

Confederate bonds are now being taken up at the rate of \$100,000 a day in Houston.
We learn that the federals at Sabine Pass run off every hight and return by day to the blockade. They have then up the Pass. We are is full possession. The Pan,

which they had rigged up as a gunboat, has fallen into our hands and been destroyed.

Thus every place in our State that has been taken by the enemy has been redeemed, and to day the federal flag floats over not a foot of the sacred soil of Texas.

The Victoria Adeccate says that a pair of large camels are being put on the express from the Rio Grande to Victoria. They are to be harnessed to a large two wheeled cart. They will carry 3,000 pounds of freight, and make the trip in five to seven days.

Reported Recapture of Holy Springs. CHATTANOGGA, Jan. 30, 1863.
It is rumored here that Holy Springs has been recap tured by General Van Dorn, with seven hundred prisoners, and a large quantity of steres. A Michigan cavalry

The Army in Middle Tennessee. We have positive information, says the Knexville Register, that General Joseph E. Johnston will in person command the army of Middle Tennessee. He is probably at his post now. It is also probable that Middle and East Tennessee will hereafter constitute one military de-

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 30, 1863. Our scouts report that Pinckney, Dawfuskie and Ball's

lelands have been evacuated by the enemy.

Forty-seven sall vessels are reported at Hilton Head. Heavy firing has been heard in the direction of Stone however, to be nothing more than the enemy practising

### NEWS FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

The Great Southern Expedition all

The waters between here and Beaufort are black with vessels of all kinds, which are only awaiting the abate ment of the severe gale which has been prevailing for the past five days to take their departure for their destination. Captain J. C. Slaght, chief quartermaster of this de-partment, has completed his arduous labors in fitting out this the great expedition of the day, having accom-plished without a mar a work unparalleled in the history of the war. His great nautical knowledge and skill com-

The enemy are terribly flustered and are trembling with fear; for they know the storm is o ming.

The next gale that sweeps from the South will bring to

The army is in a splendid condition and in the very all its flattering prospects of success. General Wessells is left in command at Newbern, with an adequate force for

Elizabeth City Occupied by Union na and the Confederate Governmentvernor Vance, &c.

ROANORS ISLAND, N. C., Jan. 30, 1863. Major General J. G. Foster has again written to the General-in-Chief at Washington, bitterly complaining of the premature disclosure of military and naval move

as a military post. One company of the First North Carolina (Union) regiment and about one hundred negroes are doing garrison and picket duty at that point.

Jeff. Davis had a conference last week with Govern Vance, of North Carolina, upon the relations of this State

with the Southern confederacy-meeting bim for that purpose at Franklin Depot, Virginia, on the Black water. Carolina would insist upon the reserve and recall of an adequate force for the protection of North Carolina from further Union advances. North Carolina has now eighty thousand troops in the rebel service.

Many applications are being made for authority to raise native loyal troops. General Foster strongly ap-

## NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Extensive Fire at Norfolk-Violation of the Cartel for the Exchange of Pri-FORTERES MONROE, Feb. 1, 1863.

night for City Point, has been detained till noon to-day to arrived this morning on the Baltimore boat from Fort

At one o'clock this morning a fire broke out on Main street, Norfolk, destroying the building and the following places of business:-Bateman & Milwood's restaurant, J. establishment. The building destroyed was opposite great peril for a while, and narrowly escaped destruc

He has made arrangements for the exchange of citizen prisoners, and is of epinion that Jeff. Davis' retaliatory proposition to deliver over all the United States officers to in gross violation of the cartel, will not be approved by the rebel Congress, who are now acting upon it. The result will be known in a few days. We how hold more protested against the rebels permitting the authorities of tured officers or men in the service of the United States

## AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTHWEST

Movements of the Rebels.

last Saturday, and is moving toward Memphis. He must There were 50,000 rebels at Grenada on the day menare expecting raids in all'directions.

noon. There were two brigades of infantry there, under Tilghman and Whitefield. They are not stationed at Holly Springs, but run in and out at pleasure.

near Lagrange, and pursued him until he led them into the midst of one hundred Confederates, who killed three

of his pursuers and captured the other. Fifteen thousand rebels are reported fifteen miles south of the Charleston Railroad, marching north.

Jackson, Tenn , excepting two weeks' supply for each family, to be seized. The Appeal cries out against the act, and stampe it as a fiendish starvation policy of the

The Vicksburg Whig of the 21st says the federals have passed Friar's Point, coming down to give Vicksburg another trial. We will probably hear from them in the Yazoo in a few days. None of the beats have made their appearance at Young's Point yet. Let them come. We

are ready for them.

Guerilla Forest claims that he whipped the federals dreadfully at the battle of Parker's Cross Roads, but ac-knowledges his loss to have been two hundred. He'says he crossed the Tennessee river on his return with one piece of artillery more than he had when he went out on the expedition, and a good supply of clothing, small arms, and one thousand horses and mules.

There are about two thousand sick soldiers at Helena, There are about two tookand sick solutions, and the extent of the mortality is very serious. Requisition had been made on St. Louis for comes.

Col. Shaw, of the Fourteenth lows, who was some time since ordered to Helens by Gen. Curtis to organize colored men, returned to-day, Gen. Gorman returning to recognize or act under Gen. Curtis order. He said to Col. Shaw, "Damn any man who would act under such an order;" and the further said if any one of his officers would accept a place under such a man his men would shoot him.

estroyed by fire last Saturday afternoon. His wife and York, perished in the flames. The cause of the fire is un the door. Mr. Pool was absent from the house at the THE FIGHT AT THE OGEECHEE

Rebel Report of the Disabling of the Iron-Clad Montauk.

The Report Centradicted by Capt. Worden's Messenger.

The Rebel Solid Shot Break to Pieces Against Her Turrer,

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1863.

The following despatch was received to-day by the

Navy Department:- FORTRES MORROR, Feb. 2, 1863. He says there is no truth in the report of the Montauk

Commander Worden lay under the enemy's fire for four The balls had no more effect upon her than so many

Nothing had been heard of the capture of the Smith in Stono river when the despatch messenger left.

Rebel Accounts. THE BOMBARDMENT OF FORT M'ALLISTER—THE RE-PORTED DISABLING OF THE IRON-CLAD MONTAUK. The bombardment of Fort McAllister, at Genesis Point (which is the mouth of the Ogeochee river, and lies about lasted from seven o'clock until half-past twelve o'clock

on the 27th inst. Only one won-clad was engaged, and the turret was so brilly damaged that the was forced to hauf of the savannah Republic an says:—

The iron chad Yankee steamer came up in fine style, squared herself for a fight, and after dipping her colors thrice opened upon the battery. She sat very low in the water, and but little more than her turret could be seen. Our wold she are said to have broken to pieces as they strack her vides. The other iron-clads lay farther down, round the bead in the river, with the wooden vessels, the position enabling them to cross fire on the fort. The shots were fired at intervals of two or three minutes. The bails from the turret were eleven and fifteen inch.

We learn that our vessels, appurently transports, were lying yesterday in Bear river, below Kilkenny, about twelve miles from the point. They probably contain troons, with the intention, if possible, of making a landing in the rear. There were some one bundred and sixty government negroes at work at the battery, who were sent into the interior Mouday night, as soon as it was ascertained that the enemy were coming up.

## CORCORAN'S OPERATIONS.

TWELVE MILES FROM SCIPPLE, Jan. 30-9 P. M. Change of Faction-The Enemy Retreating-Cor General-hip-Our Artillery Operations-Bravery of Cor coran's Men-The Pureuit of the Rebels-Artiller Fighting-The Rebels Whipped-Some of Their Lorses.

field of battle left our forces about to execute a final movement on the enemy's left.

After consideration General Corcoran determined not be execute this flark movement, for the following reasons — If we pressed right on, the distance to the point we de-If we pressed right on, the distance to the point we desired to reach is only four and a half miles, while, if we moved our colorna around on the enemy's let thack, we would have to go between six and seven miles to reach the same locality. The enemy, we knew, was slowly retreating, and our main object was to overtake him and provide another general engagement. We knew that if we weighthe long route to the left we would be sorre to get on his lank, while at the same time he might have moved back far enough to secure a sale and speedy retreat. In this state of affairs General Corcoran determined to pash straight on, and by the shortest route that would lead him to the enemy's rear or "retreating front." We did push on. The initiarty deployed through the woods, and the cavalry occupied the road. Behind the latter was a portion of our heavy field artillery, ready for immediate service. In this manner we moved forward, the enemy all the while throwing in, especially on the road and in the woods adjacent to it, a heavy shower of canister, and occasionally solid shot and shell. But still our men faltered not. They pressed right forward, cheered by the timely and pertinent remarks of General Corceran, and the outring efforts and encouraging endeavors of Colonel Spear, of the Eleventh Pennsylvania cavairy. As we advanced through the woods the enemy thought to drive us back by increasing the rapidity of their artillery fire, but this did not work to our disadvantage. And what rendered the forward movement still more peculiar (but not at all unasual under like circumstances in military novements), several sections of our batteries kept up a fire in the rear, from a sort of emmence behind the woods, the shells from these sections pouring over the heads of our men, and on toward their mission of death in the conscripted ranks of the rebel forces. Thus our advancing troops could not always distinguish when they heard the "wing, whiz" of a shell whether it was coming toward them er going the other way. Certain it is the majo coming toward them or going the other way. Certain it is the majority were indifferent to either contingency their only anxiety seeming to be not to run against a

they heard the "whit, whit?" of a shell whether it was coming toward them or going the other way. Certain it is the majority were indifferent to either contingency, their only anxiety seeming to be not to run against a builet.

As we advanced and the infantry emerged into an open space, the rebels limbered up their guns and retreated, always keeping a couple in good position so as to give us an infernal dose of canister provided we should attempt a charge. Owing to the peculiarity in the formation of the ground, we did not immediately make a charge on the reserve batterie; otherwise we would. Besides, General Corcoral was desirous of "aving human life, preferring to let the chance slip for the capture of s few guns rather thin gain credit and the guns at an unnecessary sacrifice of the limbs and lives of his fellow citizens and solders.

After driving the rebels from their second standpoint we pushed them hard, followed them up diosely and sharpty, until they took up another position about a mile and a half this side of Carraville. Here a splicable artillery gibt ensued. Our artillery was well and faithfully served, and did good execution. The rebel artillery was also handled well. In fact, from the commencement of this engagement, or battle, as our officers call it, the rebels fought with great obstinacy, and at times only yielded to our overwhelming force.

At the third standpoint the enemy's front was well protected by a stream of considerable depth and width. This was about two o'clock. The fight here was principally an artillery one. After nearly an hour's engagement we again forced them to retreat, Just at this time we charged upon and across the bridge over this stream, taking some prisoners, but on crossing found that the enemy's infantry had retreated and goe on two miles, and that his rear was protected by cavairy and field artillery of heavy calibre.

We followed him up—a kind of stragging firing being all the time carried on—to Carraville, and to a point one mile and a half beyond that place.

At th

than forty wounded had been brought in, and that four of the wounded had died, including a field officer of high rank.

If the is the record of one house, and that a small one, what must have been the record of others? for the rebels, during the course of their retreat, used many houses as hospitals. The people along the road told us that the "Confeds" had some thirty wagons—ambulances, I supposed the conveying away their dead and wounded, and that these wagons had been coming and going ever since a short time after the commencement of the engagement. On the return of our forces to this place we picked up and carefully buried all the dead of the enemy.

Our forces will rest here a little while, and then return to Suffolk,

Serrotz, Jan. 31-10 A. M. General Corcoran's Return to Suffelk, de. Q

his command to this place.

Our movement was a decided success. It has not created any considerable degree of excita-ment in tewn among the natives; for it is against them, and they had no doubt sincerely hoped, if not prayed, for our defeat.

Another Account of the Affair. OUR SEVENTH ARMY CORPS CORRESPONDENCE CAMP SEPPOLE, Va., Jab. 30, 1863.

Composition of Corceran's Command—The Enemy Opens Pire—Effects of the Pire from the Union Artillery—A Charge—The Rebels Retreat—Reported Losses, &c.

Coccoran's Irlab Legion, together with the Thirteenth | Mr. Glevez 22, Mr. Brockenridge 19, scattering 2.

ndiana, two conscript Pennsylvania regiments, the Fourth regular battery, the Seventh Massachusetts battery, the One Hundred and Thirtieth New York Volun teers, and Spear's Eleventh Fennsylvania cavalry, under command of General Corcoran, left camp this morning about haif-past twelve o'clock to engage meral Pryor's forces, who were known to be not mor than ten miles from Suffelk, advancing in large numbers. tance from camp, the enemy opened their batteries upon as. The place they selected is known as the Deserted House, a very strong position, being situated on a hill, and its approach protected by a swamp, through which our men could not wade in many parts. When the ball was opened our batteries replied promptly, and a brisk canonading was kept up until about nine this morning by both parties, resulting in the death of a colonel of one of the Pennsylvama regiments, a corporal and three privates belonging to the Fourth regulars (battery), and a private unknown, and the wounding of some seventy-five Union solders; but the slaughter our guns made upon the rebeis far surpasses our loss. The enemy's fire was very accurate. At ten A. M. the Sixty minth and Thirteenth Indiana were ordered to charge upon the enemy, and gallantiv they performed their work. On they dashed through the enemy's fart, approaching within eight feet of the enemy's batteries, which they would have captured were it not for a deep swamp, through which they could not pass. The One Hundred and Firty of the Cororan's command, had been engaged up to four P. M., at which time the enemy gave way, and at last accounts (five P. M.) they were retreating towards the left of our camp. It is currently reported in camp that Colon McEvily has been mortally wounded. Lieutenant Scanlan, of the Saxty-mint, was severely wounded in the army, will probably it se his arm. Lieutenant Beil, of the Sixty-mint, was severely wounded.

At five o'clock P. M. the enemy had been driven back four miles to our left, where they were reinforced. I have since learned that Colonel McEvily's wound is not dangerous. tance from camp, the enemy opened their batteries upon as. The place they selected is known as the Deserted

have since learned that Colonel McEvily's wound is not dangerous.

The enemy's loss in killed exceeds one hundred and fifty, in wounded about four hundred. Some prisoners have just been brought in.

The action of the day terminated shortly after five o'clock P. M., and reinforcements were sent to Corcoran from Norfolk. The caseny are in full retreat. The One Hundred and Seventieth (to coran Legion), liceutement Colonel McIvers commanding, were sent for twice during the day by the General, but as they were detailed to guard an important point General Peck would not allow them to move.

York Volunteers in the Action. OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

HEAGCAUTERS, ONE HUNDRED AND THERTHIRE NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS, Feb. 1, 1863. }
me, through the columns of the HERALO (about the only paper read in our camp), to give a brief account of the part sustained by the One Hundred and Thirtieth

in the recent battle at the Deserted Farm, on the Frank-We left camp on Thursday at midnight, Brigadier General Corcoran commanding the expedition. When we had marched nine miles from camp the Thirteenth Indiana, volley of musketry from the rebels, who were concealed ately charged on the rebels, velling like demons, and

awaiting our approach. I leave to others to record the deeds of this and other regiments who won laureis for

As soon as our artitlery had taken position the One Hundred and Thirtieth was ordered to support a battery on the right hand side of the road, and was drawn up on the brow of a bill in the edge of a pine grove. The battle began at four A. M. Our artillery opened on the robels first, cheeting, however, an early resonne. The firing on both sides became terrific. Some of the boys, who had passed through the peninsular campaign, affirm ed that, considering the length of the engagement, they had never yet experienced so severe a fire. Although the missise of death flew thick and (ast all about them, the One Hundred and Thirtieth kept their position without finehing. It seems that the robels anticipated that the position assegned us would be occupied by our stroops, and trained their guas accordinally. Their firing was very accurate, most of the shells exploding a tew feet in our rear. The scene was awingly grant, the parabolic curves described by the shells being distinctly visible in the darkness. Our batteries were well served, scarcoly a second intervening between the shots. By the dishes of the cannon rideriess horses could be seen galloping over the field.

As the morning began to dawn the robel batteries were.

the common relatives horses could be seen galloping over the field.

As the morning began to dawn the rebot batteries replied less frequently, and at daylight the thirteenth indicate and one Hondred and Thirtieth New York were ordered to charge. Colonel Gibbs, a veteran of twenty years fervice, the ido of his regiment led the way on feet alongside marched the impetators Lieutenant to nel frorp, bearing a misket in his hands, his sword having been shot away, and near him Major Scott, a stranger to fear, both having been wounded in the pennisular batter. The corporal of the color guard having been shot down Colonel Gibbs seized the colors, and, with his own hands, bore them over the ditches and through the swamps, bore them over the ditches and through the swamps, bore them over the whist in the mire. The rebulg against way before the usady bravery of our troops and field. LIST OF CASUALTIES IN THE ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.

6 his horse.
B. A. Heitton, slightly wounded in face.
B. P. Taylor, aptain Co. C. killed.
A. J. Leach, Captain Co. K. slightly wounded in arm.
A. J. Leach, Captain Co. E. slightly wounded in leg.

and f-cc, George Barrell, wounded in knoe; George Bei-den, sightly wounded in jaw.

Co. B—lames Woodruff, killed; Henry Garrett, slightly wounded in eg.

Co. C—Robert Van Valkenburg, killed; Horatio Austin, severely wounded in shoulder; Hiram Henshaw, wounded in hand and shoulder; Corporal John Knox, slightly wounded in shoulder.

Co. D—Hopkins Salisbury, wounded in arm and leg.

Co. E—David Wright, slightly wounded in arm; Elden Chase, missing.

Chase, missing.

Co. F.—Ibbecezer Bean, severely wounded in hand.

Co. G.—John Welda, slightly wounded in shoulder.

Co. H.—George Abbott, killed; Corporal Alonzo B. Woodward, color guard, wounded in ankle; Corporal J. U. Forbes, wounded in head; Frank Burt, slightly wounded

After the Battle,

SUPPOLE, Va., Feb. 1, 1863.

Millery Funerals—The Wounded—Injuries to Colonel

In the afternoon funerals met the eye moving from many directions at once. Military honors were side ascorded to the dead private and to the officer. The solemn

roll of the drum and slow, and topus of the music had a seculiar effect on all around for they came so soon after the battle. The native turned out on their steeps in large numbers, viewed the scence enasting before them, but studiously refrained from manifesting any silly looks or making remarks of a flippant and irreverent character, in fact, many of them did not know but some of their own friends might at that very time be receiving like honors beneath the rebel flag of the Jeff. Davis govern-ment. The interments were all made in the government connector. emetery.

Our troops are in excellent spirits, and anxious for another engagement.

The wounded in hospital are receiving every attention that can be afforded them, and, as a majority, are doing

## The Latest from the Front.

SUPPOLE, Va., Feb. 2, 1863. The enemy is to night in force between sixteen and eventeen miles from this place this side of the Blackwater. We have taken every precaution to attack him now so evidence that an engagement will casue.

## IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

Colonel Rotert Johnson's regiment took possession of Franklin, Texn., last night. Franklin, Text., last night. General Forrest and his staff narrowly escaped. A rebel captain and two men

were captured. We lost one man killed.

Jarranes Crrv, Feb. 2, 1e63.
A joint sesson for the election of a United States Feb. tor was had again to day. Mr. Noell's name was with-drawn. Six sallots were taken without a result. The

### IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY.

Ex-Governor Morgan Nominated for United States Senator.

No Democratic Caucus Candidate Nominated,

&c.,

ALBANY, Feb. 2, 1863. The arrival of the morning train added largely to Sena-torial figurers and increased the excitement. Many who came here to work against Governor Morgan, finding the real issue at stake, became either strong advocates for Morgan or else took no part in the controversy. Greeley to be anybody but Morgan, declaring that Morgan should not be nominated. He even asserted that he would take Raymond or Evarts first. He wandered about the halls

at the conclusion of the second for not bailet, resulting in the nemination of Morgan, there was a great read to the telegraph, and cheering on the floor and in the galeries.

When the motion was made to make the nomination that the properties of the second properties of the telegraph, and cheering on the floor and in the galeries.

When the motion was made to make the nomination that the properties of the telegraph is the second properties. The foot of his because he did not come up to his views of radomination. He was not rad call enough; but, having been communicated elder greater than the second read of the foot and the second at the trade of bottom. He was not rad call enough; but, having been considered to the second at the trade of bottom.

The most due consider, forior and gloomy looking; reservable to the State Capital over this result is florone creedey. He however, more than any one man, as responsible for begraph sommands in the recent article to the second of the second trade of

## The Republican Legislative Cancus.

ALBANY, Feb. 2, 1863.
The republican members of the Legislature met in candidate for United States Senator. Senator Bailey presided, and Mr. Terwilliger Black, of the Senate, and Mr. Cushman, Clerk of the House, acted as secretaries,

Preston King. 16

Whole number of votes.
Mr. Poer, of Cayuga, speke in favor of David Dudley Field, on the ground that the other candidates had been honored already, that the times required the presence of a bold man in the United States Senate who was ready and willing to resist violence and boldly check the infamous schemes which would originate in Congress. He supported Mr. Field for no admitton because when it was all confusion here, and when week kineed republicans were trembling at the result of advising a compromise with the infamous democracy, it was he who came to the rescues and nerved men to duty in carrying out the organization of the House.

The first formal ballot was then taken and resulted as follows.—

The first format ballot will be follows:

Morgan 39 Raymond ...
King 16 Sedgewick ...
Diskusson 11 Field ...
The second formal ballot resulted as follows:
Morgan 50 Raymond ...
Diskinson 15 Field ...
Sedgewick ...
Sedgewick ...
Sedgewick ...
Sedator Young moved to make the nomination una

Senator Young moyed to make the nomination quantimous.

Mr. Tweman desired to say a single word. As Mr. Morgan had been nominated, he would support him: but in doing so he felt as though he was adding in digging the grave of the republican party. Governor Morgan did not represent and was not true to the principles of that party. He believed, further, that they were rewarding a man who placed the kinic at the throat of the Union ticket and slaughtered it last fail. He should vote for him to-merrow, but would so under protest.

The motion to make the nomination quantimous was carried by all voices, except Senator Ranney and some two or three others.

# NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Mr. Bull, on behalf of the committee appointed at the last Legislature, rendered a report on the Assessment law.

CNITED STATES SERATORIAL SIZETION. The STRAKEN announced the concurrence of the Senate in the joint resolution to enter into joint session for the election of United States Senator.
THE PROPERTY SOLDIERS ANTICES.

Messrs. Loutes, Rosswick, Acro, Brown and Fletcher were appointed a committee on behalf of the Assembly to draft a bill providing a bospital and anylum for wounded New York Volunteers.

"The Annual report of the Trustees of the Astor Library.

ras presented.

The use of the Assembly Chamber was granted to the

In several published lists of vessels cruising for the Alabama and other piratical craft the name of the Da-

kets is included. That splendid steam sloep of war th

Dakota, as fast if not the fastest vessel ever constructed

for our navy-a sister ship to the frequencin and has

been since December 10 blockading off Wilmington, N. C. Fight with the Indians in Washington

Territory. Hant Lass Cirv. Feb. 1, 1863. On the morning of the 29th cit, Colonel Conner had a desperate battle with the indians on Bear river, Washington Territory, one hundred and furty-two miles to the northward. He killed two hundred and twenty four, and many are supposed to be drawned. He took one hundred and seventy-five horses, and destroyed their lodges, pro-The fight lasted four hours. Colonel Confellowing is the last barlot :- Mr. Brown 44, Mr. Phelps 47, | mor's loss was fifteen killed, with four officers and thirty

### M'CLELLAN'S MOVEMENTS.

The General's Levee at the Tremont House, Boston.

THE "SOLID MEN" TURN OUT EN MASSE.

Immense Enthusiasm Among the People.

### McClellan's Kindness to lifs Wounded Companions in Arms,

Raymond or Evarts first. He wandered about the halls of the Felavan for haif an jhour at a time, where two handred men were gathered, without finding any person to talk to him. Greeley's particular crowd have all been talkin Dickinson.

This republican caucus preceded harmoniously, and came to a result secuer than most of the managers imagined, but no sconer than those who were in a position to make an independent and impartial canvass anticipated. The vote on the first informal ballot disappointed a great many—none more so than Raymond's friends, but the small vote that he received on that ballot was simply owing to the fact that it was understood that those parties who were instrumental in making propeditions to Noyes were running him; or, in other words, he fell into bad hands.

On the first formal ballot Morgan received thirty nine votes—one more than I predicted in my despatch on tast Saturday claimed as his ultimate strength. Field received seven votes on the informal ballot, resulting in the nomination of Morgan, there was a great runs to the telegraph, and cheering on the foor and in the galeries.

When the motion was made to make the nomination with motion was made to make the nomination, so sealed frime, and their feelings by an analysis of the feelings by an analysis of the feelings by an analysis of the feelings of the material free feelings.

Boston. The layer or public reception of General McClellan at popular demonstration. Shortly before neon the officers respects to the General in a body. Next the city governmeantime the hall and reception parlors of the hotel were thousand people gathered in the vicinity. A strong police force preserved order, and, so far as the limited space of the hotel would admit, the crowd were allowed to press through and shake the General's hand. Some ladies managed to enter with the crowd and several wounded

soldiers. To the latter General McCleffan addres The reception closed at three o'clock: but, in response to orgent demands from the mass who were unable to enter the building, the General appeared for a few minutes on the portion of the hotel and bowed his thanks

He was enthusiastically cheered. Special invitations from the people of Portland, Me., and Concord, N. H., have been received by the General

to visit those cities.

Among the military officers present were Col. Day, of the United States Army, Major Rontgomery, United States Storekeeper; Captain Morris, Third cavalry; Captain L. McRing, Naval Storekeeper, Assistant Quarter master Lieutenant Colonel Connor, Forty-fourth New York: Colonel Bowker, Forty-eight Massachusette; Adjutant Dodd, of the Sight New Hampshire, and many

Father Taylor, the well known sailors' preacher, said; as he shock hands with the General, "God bless the General who is the soldiers' choice."

Occasionally a soldier would pass in the throng, and to such the General would speak a kindly word One said -- May God bless you, General " An his hands. One officer from New York, who was part taken by his regiment, to which the General said, "I am sorry you could not ge through your last battle without getting bit, after ed caping in so many," The officer angered "I might General, if you had been there."

Many of the leading places of business in the city when closed, and the proprietors and employed dike joined in

There was quite farze number present frem detail parts of the State and also from adjoining States. Apone the latter was a delegation of about one integred of parts the latter was a delegation of about one Butgered original from Purshand and the Miles, who arrived by son cas if the